FLOODED BY A WATERSPOUT.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE FUENF-KIRCHEN MINES.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD IN ONE PIT ALONE-NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE FROM THE TORRENT

Pesth, May 13 .- An immense waterspout burst to-day in the neighborhood of the collieries in the city of Fuenfkirchen, the capital of the county of Paraya. The huge volume of water inundated PREMIER LOUBET'S SPEECH AT M. VERY the surrounding country and poured in a great stream into the mines, speedily flooding them and causing a terrible loss of life. The water rushed into the mines so quickly that the men who were their danger, and before they had a chance to eswater rapidly rose higher and higher, and in a short time every avenue of escape was shut off, and the men perished miserably.

It is known that twenty-two men are dead in one pit alone, and that many more have lost their

The water did not reach to the upper levels, soon as they learned of the disaster which had overtaken their fellow-workmen, the survi- M. Lonbet, President of the Council and Minister had flocked to the mouths of the pits, made hurried preparations to go to the rescue of the men in the flooded levels.

As the news of the catastrophe spread throughout the city, immense crowds hastened to the scene, and the entrance to each pit was soon surrounded by a surging and wildly-excited mass of men, women and children. Many pitiful scenes were witnessed. The grief of the stricken peo-ple became almost uncontrollable as the bodies of some of the drowned men were hoisted to the surface and identified.

The work of rescue is being steadily carried on, and every effort is being made to pump the water out of the flooded levels.

AGAINST ILLITERATE VOTING.

THE CLAUSE OF THE PALLOT ACT PERMITTING

London, May 13 .- In the House of Commons this evening R. G. Webster (Conservative), Member for St. Paneras, moved the repeal of the clause of the Ballot act permitting illiterate voting. He referred to the hosts of illiterates in Ireland compared with England and Scotland, and said that where the greatest

Donegal, denounced the motion as aiming to disfranchise a section of the Irish and as attacking popular rights. The priests, he said, exercised a just and beneficial influence, and no intimidation The priests, he said, exercised a existed. He himself, although a Protestant, had been returned against a Catholic by a large majority. (Cries

of ("Hear! Hear!")
Thomas W. Russell (a Liberal opposed to Home Rule for Ireland), Member for South Tyrone, supported Mr. Thomas Sexton (Nationalist), Member for West Belfast, in speaking against the motion said that the Irish people remembered the time, not distant, when the same price was placed on the head of a priest as on the head of a wolf. It was not surprising, after the statement made by Archbishop that primary education in Ireland was de wean the people of that country from "Romish superstition," that the people were hostile to that system of education. Yet the census returns proved that illiteracy in Ireland was declining.

Mr. Ballour denied that it was a disfranchising me tion. He admitt d that the lillierate might be equally qualified with the literate to double public questions. but such a class of persons was becoming rare since che Education act had been passed. Crimmans, he de-clared, were largely recruited from the make of the liliterate. He supported the mation, not because he believed that it was possible to deal with the matter at the present session of Farilament, but because he felt that it must be dealt with ere long. The motion was carried by a vote of 117 to 51. The announcement of the result was greeted with a voil-ty of cheers from the Conservatives, answered with deaf-ening counter-cheers from the Opposition benches.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED. ACCUSED OF PAYING \$100,000 TOO MUCH FOR

Ottawa, May 13 (Special).-There was a sensation in the House of Commons to-night, when Michael Adams, of Northumberland, N. B., a prominent supporter of the Government, denounced the Administration in the most scathing manner for the purchase of certain tion. If he had to stand up alone in the House vote against it, he declared, he would do so. T

Government was paying \$200,000 for the property, on which there was an assessment of only \$66,000. property was valued in the books of the owners at \$63,000; and their accountant, in trying to secure It is charged that the rest of the \$200,000 was spent in carrying the election in the province for the Government. Opposition members say this is the beginning of further disclosures of a similar kind in the province.

RUMORED SPLIT IN THE FRENCH CABINET. Parts, May 13.—The "Gaulois" says that there is a split in the Cabinet concerning the supplementary naval grants demanded by the Minister of Marine.

The "Gaulois" is avowedly an organ of the Royalist

faction in France; consequently its information about an alleged split in the Republican Cabinet is not to be unreservedly. It is to be hoped that this Cabinet, formed by M. Loubet about four months ago, will not be so soon disrupted by its own internal dis sensions, though there exist some differences of opinion among its members in regard to the policy to be pursued in the Dahomey question. These differences may be arranged before the Ministry again presents itself before the Chambers, which are to meet on Max 17, and which voted at the last session a credit of 8750,000 for the protection of French settlements slong the Dahoman frontier. This credit is considered too small by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, the Secretary of military and naval operations designed to insure safety of the French establishments on the Gulf of Benin, threatened by King Behanzin. M. Cavaignac thinks that it would be disastrous and useless to proages"-that is, with small detachments of soldiers-in stead of with comparatively large bodies of troops which would secure at once a decisive victory. But lead to a march inland on Abomey, the capital of Be hanzin, and to the definite conquest of Dahomey, a success which might prove exceedingly costly and o no advantage to France. M. de Freycinet, the present Minister of War, declared in the Chamber on November 29, 1891, when he was Premier, that "the march on Aboney can evidently be made with comparative facil-ity, but it would require on the part of France an effort quite out of proportion to the result to be obtained." added that this effort would cost no less than

85,000,000.

It is improbable that M. Cavaignae has proposed to his colleagues to ask such an amount from the Chambers. Fut he may consider as too small the credit already granted for securing the permanent protection of the French settlements near Dahomey; and a discussion on that subject may have occurred in the French Cabinet, without having caused the split, which is so eagerly heralded by the Royalist "Gaulois."

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CATHOLIC CON-

Paris, May 13.-The letter of the Pope to the Catholic Congress, now in session here, in which he pointed out that the members of the Congress ought to comply with the monitions contained in the encyclical enfoling oledience to the constituted Government, was read t Congress yesterday. In the letter the Pope says he has heard with satisfaction the protestation of ab-solute devotion on the part of French Catholics, who, elleves, are united in the purpose of securing re agious freedom. He further says that he believes

GOT DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL ARREST AT BERNE.

cover \$5,000 damages for their illegal arrest at Berne on August 8, 1869, was decided to-day. The Federal Court, before which the case was tried, admitted that the plaintiffs had been wrongfully arrested, and that there had been irregularities in their subsequent freat ment. The court condemned the Canton of Berne to

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN FRANCE

A MINE OVERSEER'S HOUSE WRECKED.

FUNERAL-AN ANTI-ANARCHIST LEAGUE.

Paris. May 13.-A dispatch from Lena, in th was done to-day to the house of an overseer of onat work in the lower levels received no warning of of the mines with which that district abounds, by cape they were struggling in the torrent. The escaped uninjured. The explosion is attributed to the Al-ne Assizes to-day an Anarchist named Mar

in the Boulevard de Magenta which was blown up and the miners working in these portions of the who died in the st. Louis Hospital from the effects mines quickly made their way to the surface. of the injuries he then received, took place to-day vors, with the assistance of many of those who the Interior, who had been selected as a representative of the Government at the funeral, delivered a specie denouncing Rayachol to the police. sense the widow and daughter of the dead man, both suffer, for the Government would make ample pro proceeded to denounce severely the Anarchists. The task of defending society, which was threatened by

> here yesterday for removal to St. Etlenne, reached his destination to-day. A large crowd was awaiting his alighted from the rallway carriage he shouted, "Vive know how to die bravely." A strong escort accom

> London May 13 .- A shell loaded with guncotton was found to-day beneath the Higheste archway was every indication that whoever placed the shell The affair has caused no commotion beyond inciding large number of whom have flocked to London in onsequence of the rigorous measures taken again in Continental countries.

> "The Chronicle's" Paris correspondent says: "A cir cular of the anti-Amerchist League, now conducting a well-organized vendetta, declares that it is the intention of the League to compass the murder of some well-known Americhist for every future Amerchist outrage, by means of a knife, poison or vitriol?

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION-THE ULSTER MOVEMENT-SILVER CONFERENCE -PEFRAGE CASE.

Copyright: 1802: By the New York Associated Press. London, May 13.-Mr. Balfour will meet the Con-servative election agents on May 31, when a definit tion. The Crown Office will dispatch the election write tion is given. The officers in charge of private bills before the House of Commons have been instructed to wind up their business as far as possible by June 24. Doubt is expressed in many quarters regarding the carnestness of the Ulster movement, and this has in-cited the leaders to a more violent beating of the war drum. Mr. Saunderson's -peech at the St. Stephen' Club dinner openly proclaimed the intention of the to a Dublin Parliament. Mr. Lowther, Parliamenta: Secretary of the Foreign Office, speaking at a public gathering last night, referred to the expressed belief said that the result would be that the world would see the sternest contest that had occurred since England Ulster convention will be a history-making event.

basis of the bimetallic conference elicited the response that he would not speak on the subject while problem might be compromised if information were given out now. This language, with the tenor of his expressions to the Chambers of Commerce deputation, is accepted as indicating Mr. Goschen's belie that the conference will not prove the futility the monometallists predict. While the leading London papers are against the conference, the chief prodiscussing the ratio between sliver and gold in the event of an international agreement being reached. Letters from experts, H. R. Grenfell and Samuel Montagu, concur in expressing the opinion that question, and that any ratio proximately accurat question, and that any ratio proximately accurate could be maintained under an international agreement. General 1. A. Anderson, United States Commit General at Cairo, who is going home on leave of absence, has been taken seriously ill in Liverpool. Two American trotters which the Duke of Mariborough sent to the horse show at Islington were the main attraction of that exhibition. Their paces amized and charmed the spectators. The Duke says they can cover a mile in two minutes and twenty five seconds, and that one of them has trotted ten miles in less than thirty minutes.

DISTORS PARSPILLERS IN CORK.

Dublin, May 13.-William O'Brien delivered a speech n Cork to-night, in which he said that a committee of McCarthyites had recently considered the creation of a board of conciliation, with the idea of avoiding conflicts by not contesting seats which the Redmondite are likely to win, but that the scheme collapsed, of the Redmondites. The idea, he said, was not to create a second party, but gradually to efface the factionists by introducing a better state of feeling.

A large number of Parnellites gathered about the hall and yelled wildly throughout the time the meetwas in progress, interfering greatly with O'Brien and the other speakers. The Parnellites at tacked the band which had been hired for the occa-sion and smashed their instruments. The aid of the military had to be invoked in order to enable the andi-dence to disperse in -alety.

BEATING AS A CURE FOR HYSTERIA. Berlin, May 13.—A trial that has created intense in crest in medical circles has just been finished at Cassel, capital of Hesse-Nassan. Dr. Welderhold, director of the Hospital for Nervous Diseases at that place, was charged with maltreating a patient, the wife of Consul-General Zachmann. The doctor admitted that he had boxed Mrs. Zachmann's ears, beaten her with a stick and whipped her, because she creamed and mounted as though she was suffering great pain. She was suffering from hysteria, and he pains, the doctor said, were entirely imaginary. The punishment he inflicted upon her, he contended, was the best treatment for hysteria. The Court decided that the accused man was guilty of maltreatment, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

THE BRAZILIAN CONGRESS AT WORK. Rio Janeiro, May 13,-After nine days' failure to scure the attendance of a legal number of represen atives, a quorum was secured in Congress to day, and he transaction of business at once began. The Pres ident's m'ssage was read in both houses. It deals with the recent uprising in the State of Matto Grosso. The question of the election of a new Presuntouched. No financial report wa presented to Congress. Although the President, in his message, asks for currency reforms, he offers no suggestions to the desired end. The message is gener-ally regarded as unsatisfactory.

THE DUMAS PICTURE SALE. Paris. May 13.-The nuction sale of Dumas's

section of pictures, which began yesterday at the Hotel Drouot, was continued to-day. The large crowd of persons preminent in the artistic and social worlds was again in attendance, and the spirited bidding for favorite pictures was repeated. The works which ex Lausanne, May 13.—The action brought by five Amer-lean travellers, News. Hanf. Mumford, Coates, Grif-ten travellers, News. Hanf. Mumford, Coates, Grif-ten travellers, News. Hanf. Mumford, Coates, Grif-lean travellers, Residual the Federal authorities to re-

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1892.-TWELVE PAGES. \$000 was realized; and Prudhon's drawing, "Aminta."

which was bid up to \$1,420. The whole sum realized on to-day's sale was \$22,000, making a total of mor than \$102,000 for the two days.

GENERAL PLEASURE IN ITALY OVER THE RE-

SUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. Rome, May 13 .- A. G. Porter, the American Minister to Italy, arrived in this city to-day. He ex-pressed himself as highly leased that the dispute beween Ituly and the United States growing out of the New-Orleans affair had been adjusted in a madner

In view of the great increase in the cor strong interest felt in this country in the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, the resumption of full diplomatic relations between the two nations is regarded with special favor by all classes in Italy.

DEBATING THE FRENCH SHORE BILL. St. John's, N. F., May 13 (Special).- Premier White vay last night moved the second reading of the French Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary, opposed bill than the present obnoxious one. He declared that ranging the present bill with the British Government with had faith in altering the first bill, which had bee agreed on by all the delegates, at the request of the British Government, after the other delegates had left London, and without their concurrence. Messrs, Monroe, Emerson and Morine repudiate the present bill. Mr. Bond's amendment is sure to be carried.

starving Russian peasants, arrived in the Riga ros ing the work of discharging the vessel began. afternoon the municipal authorities and the chief citizens of Riga proceeded in steamers to the roadstead, where hearty greetings were extended to the men

London, May 13 .- At the Assembly of the Congress Mr. Francis, pastor of the American Church in St Petersburg, made an appeal for funds to carry on the anti-famine campaign in Russia and thus enable the English to supplement the American efforts to relieve the widespread distress in that country.

BRITISH DELEGATES NOT YET INSTRUCTED. London, May 13 .- In the House of Commons to-day to disclose the instructions to the delegates. As a

THE OATS AND CORN EXPORT UKASE SIGNED. St. Petersburg, May 13.-The Czar vesterday signed a ukase permitting the exportation of oats and corn

LORD BRAMWELL'S BODY CREMATED. London, May 13 .- The body of Lord Bramwell, the distinguished English jurist, who died on May 9, was cremated at the Woking Crematory to-day.

was second, and Colonel North's black or brown colt Royal Harry was third.

ROBBED BY MASKED HIGHWAYMEN.

PAYMASTER IN CENTRAL NEW YORK LOSES

syracuse, May 13 (Special).-Royal E. Fox, pay inster for the Solvay Process Company, was "hel pany's office to the Split Rock quarries to-day, and at quarry is a little more than \$2,300. The money was put up in about 250 envelopes, and was carried in a hig wooden box. This box was carried in a compart ment under the single seat in the gig. The paymaster and his companion drove out the public road un they reached the private road of the Solvay Company about a mile away. They had travelled about half rolle, and were driving through a dry ravine. A is entirely obscured from view for any great distance

Fox and Houser threw up their hands as directed by the robbers, who leaped from behind the stone wall, and then they were told to get out of the cart which they did. One of the robbers covered the n with his weapons wille the other fellow proceeded to bind the vicilms with ordinary clothes lines and leather thongs. Their manner of tying the men was peculiar. They fastened the right foot of each man their backs. Then the robbers picked Fox and House np, one at a time, and threw them over the sto fence. Quick's jumping into the cart, the robber As they were leaving the prestrate of back "You will be all right if you lay still awhile," At that one of the robbers fired a single shot in the air, which might possibly have been

Fox and Houser had little to say to the men. think that they must have lain on the ground about fifteen minutes, when Houser succeeded in freeing one of his hands. Pulling out his knife he quickly cut the ropes that bound his feet, and then freed Fox. Fox and Houser then started to walk teward the quarries. Soon they met a man who gave the mans of Manley leading the horse and cart. The money was gone. Manley said that he found the rig about a mile west of the quarries. It is supposed that the robbers left the horse at that place and took to the woods. The long masks worn by the highwaymen were found. one of his hands. Pulling out his knife he quickly

ANARCHISTS MEET IN BROOKLYN.

The meeting held by Anarchists in Williamsburg last night passed off without any trouble. It took place in Humboldt Hall, in Montroscave., and thousands were unable to obtain admittance, as the Acting Captain Brown informed the proprietor of the hall, Mr. Pattberg, that the meeting must no be held, but by orders from Police Hendquarters this prohibition was modified under the condition that nothing of an incendiary character should be said. Nearly 100 policemen from the Sixth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth precincts were present, inside and outside the ball, under Inspecto Helprich Heutsch called the meeting to He asked the police to vacate the chairs, which the taid were intended for their masters, the people This request was entirely gratuitous, as all the police men on duty in the hall were standing up. Mailno, an Italian, made a speech in English, in declared that the majority of people were hidebound in their political faiths. He declared that only a complete revolution could cure the existing evils. John Moet was received enthusiastically. He spoke in German for forty minutes, and was very mild in his language. He confined himself to co trasting the present state of affairs with the han piness which he declared must ensue if the peop received personal liberty and responsibility. Then no police or courts would be necessary and every one would be moral and on an equality. Then would come the millennium and the age of reason.

VICTORY FOR THE NEW INDIANA TAX LAW. Indianapolis, May 13.-The Appellate Court this Huntington County against the banker Burns, who refused to take oath to the value of certain property of others in his possession; and Burns stands fixed. decision is a victory for the new Indiana Tax inw

CONVOCATION OF THE REGENTS.

Albany, May 13 .- The thirtieth convocation of the egents of the University of New-York will be held

GORMAN REJECTS HOLMAN.

HE DECLARES THAT THE "WATCHDOG'S" POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

EXPENDITURES, SAYS THE MARYLAND SENATOR ARE BOUND TO INCREASE AND HIS PARTY

TIONAL DEVELOPMENT-DEBATE

. MULT NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF NA-

ON THE NAVAL BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TLIGUSE. Washington, May 13.-If there was any doubt left

was frankly abandoned by the Democratic leader it ess that the expenditures of the present seswould and must of necessity exceed those of the first session of the "Billion Congress." It was Mr forman who thus openly acknowledged the inevitable

stock-in-trade of Democratic retrenchment.

The Navai Appropriation bill was the special rock which the House policy of attempting undo and discredit the work of the struck to-day. Mr. Gorman Is a Navy, and he joined with his coll agues In Government expenditures such as that proposed at of the Government, and if the Democratic House thought it could go to the country on the assertion that it had reduced expenditures It was sadly mistaken a false and impossible one, and the Democratic party. Democratic party by Mr. Holman and his "economical"

ment and belief, the formation of the new Navy was

istained there would not be money enough in the freasury to meet the requisitions upon it, and in-reased revenue would have to be provided. This was a matter which would do just as well a year

Mr. sherman reinforced Mr. Cockrell's suggestion. No more money, he said, should be appropriated than was estimated for and recommended by the Com-

ment and it was rejected. Mr. Chandler offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a dock at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, under a limit of \$500,000 as the total cost; and spoke in explanation and advocacy of it. The amend-

Then the regular consideration of the bill was re amed at the point where the "increase it, the Navy ! is

Mr. McPherson, from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment to the scenate amendment previding for three harbor-defence, double turret ships of the monitor type-instead of one ship- and spoke in support of that mendment, taking the ground that it is not fast cruisers r battle shies that are most wanted, but monitors for

opinion of particular semators) public opinion had settled down prefty much to recognize the accessity of prudent and wise expenditure of money on the Navy and to the necessity of creating a naval force, on modern principles, that would give the United States standing among the naval powers of the world, and a standing among the mixth power of the world and a self-reliance as a commercial power, that it was impossible to have without such an arm. He disagreed with Mr. McPherson's assertion that the people demanded vessels of the monitor type.

After a long discussion, Mr. McPherson modified

is amendment so as to strike out the Honse provision for one armored cruiser and the Sconte provision for one sea going coast line battleship, and for one harbor defence double turnet ship of the monitor ype; and to substitute therefor a prayision for three arbor defence double furret ships of the monitor type

Mr. Gorman spoke of the great advance made in ecent years in establishing steel ship-building plants n this country, so that now, he said, great steel was vessels could be built here for within 8 per cent of the cost of building them on the Clyde. That progress had been made under the policy of building up a new Navy inaugurated under the last Administrati n. He was therefore prepared to vote for a proportional inministration. Since the induction of Mr. Whitney into the office of secretary of the Navy to the present noment, there had not been a breath of suspicion as to the economical and wise expenditure of every dollar placed under the control of those two Administraions. He knew that the financial problem was a serious one. Congress was being criticised in the public press and elsewhere for the great amount of money expended; and he thought it could be demonstrated that the expenditures of the Government exceeded the revenues. The point had been reached when the expenditures would exceed the revenues by twenty or twenty-five millions. An expanditure of \$500,000,000 a year was immense; and yet that sum would be less than the amount that would be appropriated at this session. These expenditures had grown from year to year; and now economy and careful ap propriation would have to be the order of the day. If not, an increase of taxation would have to follow. The pension system had been swollen beyond the dream of any man in Congress. He knew of no way by which it could be now reduced. So it was with other expenses of the Government; and still be of no great item that could be reduced. He knew that there had been great expectations that there would be a decrease from 50 to 100 millions at this session. But the answer (and a perfect answer) to that was that the law now on the statute book made this large expend ture absolutely necessary if the great works of the Government were not stopped and the steel industries of the country paralyzed. He, for one, was not prepared, now or at any time, until the country should have a Navy to be proud of, to let the cry of economy prevent him from voting for a proper appropriation for it.

Mr. McPherson intimated that if Mr. Gorann desired to economize, ica militous of appropriation might be strick from the pending bill, and ten millions more from the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale—The Senator's amendment would effect no reduction of expenditure. The three monitor ships

and battle-hip would cost.

Mr. McPherson denied the correctness of that state

ment, and spoke of the provisions of the House bill and of the Senate amendment as a reckless, extrava-

gant and useless appropriation.

Mr. Gorman replied with much warmth to Mr. Mc-Pherson's remarks, that declared that there was n power on earth that could enable the Democratic party to reduce the \$150,000,000 of pensions a year, or t reduce the fixed expenses of the Government or the question as to the type of vessels that should be built ras a question between the Senator from New-Jersey and the Navy Department. But the great issue b of the people, and it should not be tampered with. But those expenditures had been fixed and could not be repealed or modified until the Democratic party

Mr. George-Does the Senator desire to be under stood that there are now on the statute book pro visions of law that require an annual expenditure of

450 or 500 millions 1

Mr. George-Is there any place where the excan be reduced? Mr. Mills-There is a law on the statute book re quiring an expenditure of public money which is absolutely ignored; and that is the law which requires \$50,000,000 of the public debt to be purchased yearly and applied to the sinking fund.

Mr. Gorman-The expenditures are growing year by

Mr. George-Are they justly growing? AN INCREASE EVERY YEAR.

Mr. Gorman-Yes; they are justly growing. We had history of the Government; and yet the expenditures showing the figures of appropriations for several Conwere \$653,794,000; in the XLVth (1879 '80), \$704,527,000; in the XLVIIIth (1889 and '90), \$817,963,000; in the List (1891 and 92), \$988,417,000. So that there has been an inrease every Congress, with the exception of the XLVIIIth, no matter what Administration had been Cleveland's Administration were greater than under for the Army and Navy, these expenditures must increase. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) how can they be reduced. They can be reduced when we reach the point (which will be within a year forts. When you have enough to pade to look after your harbors, and when you stop your appropriations for rivers and harbors. When you come to ple pensions, the expenditures for them (outrageous as it was to increase pensions to such an extent) must continue until time operates to reduce them. Both sides of the Chamber must face these stubborn facts.

the general tone of the debate, which showed that, without regard to party, the senate of the United States was right on the question. He recalled, however, as a matter of listory, that two years before Mr. Cleveland became President Congress had provided for the construction of the Chicago, the Atlanta, the Boston and the Dolphin, as the first act in the reconstruction of the new and glarious Navy.

Mr. Mills (quoting Mr. Cleveland), said that it was a condition and not a theory that confronted the senate to day. "The Treasury," said he, "is bank greate to day. "The Treasury," said he, "is bank greate to day. "The University States of the States of th

seen on all the waters and in all the harbors earth." hout laking action on Mr. McPherson's amend-the Senate at 5:30 adjourned till Monday.

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATORS.

JUSTICE HARLAN AND SENATOR MORGAN SELEC-TEB-EX-MINISTER PHELPS TO BE CHILF COUNSEL.

Washington, May 13.-It is said, on the authority of ecretary Biaine, that Justice Barkin, of the United states Supreme Court, and John T. Morgan, United

States in the Behring Sea controversy.

England will now appoint two arbitrators, and there three others to be appointed, one by the King of sweden, one by the President of the Lepublic of France and one by the King of Italy, making seven

E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England, has been selected as chief counsel on behalf of the United States before the Arbitration Commission.

RESOLVED TO DIE TOGETHER.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN IN NEW-JERSEY TAKE RAT POISON TO END THEIR LIVES.

Eurlington, N. J., May 13 .- An attempt to nicide by fifteen year-old Laura Everingham and Mrs. Katie Meyer, a wife of a year, both of whom are now dying from the effect of rat poison, created much exitement here. There are people in this city who say that the young women took potson for the purpos d creating a sensation, believing that it would not kill them, and that their only object was to attracattentien. From their own stories, however, it would even that they really intended to put an end to their lives. Laura had been in the employ of William Horner as a dome-tic. She left her place on Saturday night. On Monday Mrs. Meyer, who is employed as servant by Walter Deacons, a farmer, also left her place. At 10:30 on Wednesday morning the two young women entered the drug-store of H. B. Weaver and asked for and obtained a bottle of rat poison. They were told that it was a dangerous poison and were requested to handle it carefully. From the drugsist's they went into a bakery and each bought They then went to the river's edge, and ome cakes. after spreading the poison on the cakes, ate them. They returned to Mrs. Meyer's home, where they were taken violently ill. They received prompt treatment, but it seemed improbable to micht that they could sur-

when used the reason for their mind act the young women said that they were abused by every one and would be better off in their grave. Meyer deserted his wife a few months after marriage. Neither of the young women has as yet expressed any regret for their action, but, on the contrary, insist that they want to die.

NEW MEXICO'S CAPITGL DESTROYED.

Denver, May 13 .- A Santa Fe., N. M., dispatch to The Republican" says: "At 8 o'clock last night fire was seen issuing from the roof of the attic near the base of the south dome of New-Mexico's magnificent capital. The citizens at once drew up the fire hose, only to find that the water had been shut off from the building and grounds, or reduced to a mere drop. hands at once stripped the building of furniture, carpets, law library and every movable article in the two lower floors. The vaults are uninjured. Owing to some misunderstanding in the last Territorial Legislature, no money was appropriated for insurance on the public buildings, and the policies were allowed to expire. The building was valued at \$250,000 and is a total loss."

A GEOUP OF SPOTS ON THE SUN.

Providence, R. I., May 13.-Observer Frank E. Seagrave, of this city, has discovered a beautiful group of spots on the sun's disc, distinctly visible to the

PRICE THREE CENTS. SIXTY-TWO BILLS SIGNED.

SEVERAL OF THEM LOCAL MEASURES. !

THE GOVERNOR VETOES THE CANAL IMPROVE MENT ACT AND A BILL FOR THE EN-COURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Albany, May 13 .- Governor Flower to-day signed sixty-two bills, and vetoed one of great im portance, the bill appropriating \$540,000 for the improvement of the State's canals. The veto message reads as if written by a man who lives in a non-canal county-Jefferson County. The commercial interests of the State evidently will receive slight consideration at the hands of Roswell 1 Flower. Perhaps the Governor will plead: "I am a railroad man, and not a canal man." Certainly he is a railroad man, and his veto of the greatest canal measure of the year shows that he s not a canal man. The canal boatmen and the canal interests generally will take notice of his action in an effective manner if he ever comes up for re-election. After slapping the canal men, Mr. Flower thought it also expedient to strike a blow \$100,000 for the encouragement of farming by give ing that amount in prizes at the various county

fairs, in payment of premiums on farm products Here is the sum of \$640,000 lopped off the taxes, it is true; but if this economy necessary why did the Governor sign the bill appropriating \$800,000 for continuing work on that monumental folly," as Governor Robinson termed it, the new Capitol? Would it not have been better to expend that \$800,000 in improving the State's canals and in encouraging agriculture? The Governor says the canal improvement bills can wait. Could not the new Capitol have waited better than the canal men and the farmers?

Among the bills which the Governor signed

was one authorizing the sale of the State's lande upon Ward's Island to the city of New-York for \$1,000,000; and the bill authorizing the construction of street railways in Central Park. The Governor also signed the bill for the improvement of the State Library system by the distribution of books in school districts, under the supervision of the Regents of the University. Among the other bills signed were these: Increasing the power of the Niagara Falls Company; creating a pension for disabled and retired park policemen in New-York: providing for the improvement of certain streets in Long Island City; authorizing Controller Campbell to settle certain claims for refunding moneys erroneously paid into the treasury under the Collateral Inheritance law; providing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the improvement of Van Cortlandt Park; amending the law respecting the incorporation of dental expend \$500,000 in the erection of additional buildings for the insane; authorizing police justices to practise law in the civil courts, specially passed for "the personal comfort" and emolument of Police Justice Grady; Assemblyman Connelly's bill providing additional legal methods of opening streets; amending the New-York Dispensary act; extending two years the terms of office of the commission appointed to draw up uniform marriage and divorce laws; exempting the Italian that the boundaries of election districts in New-York shall be published the day before election; providing for the widening of Riverside Drive beween One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. and Claremont Place: Senator Ahearn's bill providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may make up any deficiency in the police pension library companies; authorizing the Controller of New-York to cancel certain assessments: providing for the acquisition of land for the McComb's Dam bridge; allowing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to modify a certain lease to Mt. Sinai Hospital; providing for the construction of sewers in Tenthave, between Kingsbridge Road and One hundredand-seventy-third-st.; allowing the abandonment and exempting rapid transit roads from taxation while under construction; and exempting lands of the House of the Good Shepherd from taxation. The Governor's veto of the Canal Appropria-

tion bill is in substance as follows:

This bill is so constructed that the Executive cannot approve some of the items of appropriation and disapprove others, but must sign or veto as a whole the total amount of the appropriation, namely, \$510,000. I regret this circumstance, for I am informed that certain canal improvements authorized by the bill are quite necessary and should not be delayed. The expenditure directed for the of canal improvement, is by no means essential to the immediate good service of the State's waterways. To states senator from Alabama, have been selected by the great regulator of freight rates, helping all sections of the Behring sea controversy.

Leader will now agree to two arbitrators and there making power conscientionsly to observe. Yet the very maintenance of the public waterways is likely to be threatened by excessive appropriations. The danger is, at this time particularly, that too great liberality in canal appropriations will, by provoking opposition from unfriendly sources, react against the very cause they are designed to

has already been appropriated this year about \$1,000,000quite sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and enough to maintain the canal system during the present season of navigation without any impairment of its efficiency. The increase of locange capacity intended to be secured by this bill can be postponed without injury to public interests. During the five years ending with 1890 there had been appropriated for this purpose alone upward of \$2,500,000, and it must be confessed the results were not very satisfactory, for the tonnage of the canals was actually less in 1890 than in 1886. Indeed, the large amounts of money which have been expended on canal improvements during many years post have not yielded corresponding results

and the canals now do not carry one-half their capa

I would respectfully suggest also that in the the various appropriations for the canals be placed in one bill, so far as possible, so that the people may know more precisely the total amount expended for this purposa, and that the items to so arranged that each one may be judged separately upon its merits, so that a desirable ap propriation may not fall because merged with undesirable

The Governor's veto of the Agricultural Appropriation bill is in part as follows:

This bill is disapproved for the reason that its pronent which the agricultural interests of the State t in need of. The \$100,000 appropriated is deare most in need of. The \$100,000 appropriated is designed to be distributed among agricultural societies in premiums on farm products, agricultural machinery and implements, and household manufactures. Already during the present year the Legislature has appropriated over \$00,000 for a similar purpose, in three separate bills; hesides appropriating nearly \$175,000 additional for dairy interests, farmers' institutes, experimental work in agri-

My own observation and experience has convinced me that the most practicable kind of relief which can be offered to the agricultural communities of the State is that which, recognizing the changed conditions prevailing now and created by the opening up of an immense farming territory in the West, endeavors to discourage our farmers from the vain attempt to compete with their Western rival's in the production of wheat and corn and other cereals, and stimulates them to new lines of agricultural effort, more suited to existing conditions and to present demands. The state is of direct braefit to our farmers, if they would take advantage of it, by offering a greater market than that possessed by the farmers of any other State for the sale of so-called "small" crops—vegetables, fruits, etc.—of dairy products, fine butter and cheese, of poultry and eggs, and other produce, the demand for which is constantly increasing, and in the sale of which there cannot be dangerous competition from the farmers of neighboring States. Why should our farmers cater to neighboring States. Why should our farmers cater to english taste by exporting cheese at eight cents a pound, when there is an abundant home market for fancy cheeses bringing many times that filte! Legislative measures carefully draffed, and having in view this practical end of readincident agricultural method, and aims to meet present confully draffed, and having in view this practical end of read

fully draffed, and having in view this practical end of reach justing agricultural methods and aims to meet present conditions, will receive my hearty support and approval; and I am confident they would give greater satisfaction to the people of the State Chan such a measure as this, where